

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Copper firm; tinimony unchanged; lead
steady; spelter dull.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 230. Price Five Cents.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Tonight and Saturday, fair; not much change in tem-
perature.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

PRESIDENT ORDERED BACK TO WHITE HOUSE Federation Chief Defines The Strike Issues

WILSON CANCELS DATES GOMPERS BEFORE SENATE

Dr. Grayson Orders
President Back to
Washington.

Right of Employes to
Have Voice Is Para-
mount Issue.

NERVOUS REACTION
DEFINES DEMAND
Suspension of Trip Made
Imperative by His
Physical Condition.

WICHITA, Kans., Sept. 26.—President Wilson cancelled the remainder of his tour under orders from Admiral Grayson, the president's physician, and will return to Washington direct from Wichita. Admiral Grayson gave illness and physical exhaustion as the reason for his action.

Although it was said there was nothing critical about the president's condition, Dr. Grayson, his physician, declared a nervous reaction affecting his digestive organs made suspension of his trip imperative.

Mr. Wilson was ill most of last night and the decision to return at once to the capital was reached just before his train arrived in Wichita. The president himself wanted to continue his speaking program, but Dr. Grayson would not permit it.

The president's address which was to have been delivered at the Forum building this morning was cancelled. The presidential train did not pull into the station at Wichita where a large crowd was waiting to welcome the president. Although he wanted to at least greet the people here, Dr. Grayson would not permit him to leave his private car.

Tumult Issues Statement.
Secretary Tumulty issued the following statement:

"President Wilson has exercised himself so constantly and under such a strain during the last year and has so spent himself without reserve on this trip that it has brought on a nervous reaction in his digestive organs."

"Dr. Grayson therefore insists upon the cancellation of his remaining appointments and his immediate return to Washington, notwithstanding the president's earnest desire to complete his engagements."

Leaving Wichita at 11 o'clock today after a stop of about two hours, the presidential special will reach Washington Sunday morning. It will go by way of Kansas City and St. Louis.

Mr. Wilson has made nearly forty speeches since he left Washington on September third and has spent all but half a dozen nights on the train. Five addresses remained on his uncompleted schedule. After the two today he was to have spoken in Little Rock and Memphis tomorrow and in Louisville Monday morning, returning to Washington on Tuesday.

It was declared by members of the president's party that one of the orators which seemed to be most trying on his nerves has been the automobile parades through the cities he has visited. He has traveled many miles standing in his car and waving his hat in response to the cheers of welcome. This feature of the trip also apparently has been very tiring to Mrs. Wilson also, who has accompanied him wherever he went, and who, during the last few days, has shown evidences of being anxious for the strain to end.

In order to avoid the crowds, the president has made several minor shifts in his schedule. At San Diego, Cal., last Friday he went aboard his train immediately after the informal dinner given in his honor instead of remaining for the night, and when he reached Los Angeles the next day he tried in vain to slip quietly to his hotel for Sunday's rest.

Later in the day at Los Angeles he arranged to take the air in a brief automobile ride by sending out personally and hiring a taxicab instead of using the conspicuous draped car that had been provided for his use.

Refused to Curtail Program.
In a number of other cases since then the president has tried to curtail his program and has seized every opportunity to get a moment's relaxa-

ITALY CANNOT ANNEX CITY OF FIUME

CAMPAIGN WORK TO BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR ZONES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—Decentralization of campaign work which would give the north, west and south an equal voice with the east, was one of the big questions to come before the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, which opened a two-day conference here today.

The plan was said virtually to be assured of adoption. It contemplates the division of the country into four zones, as follows:

Eastern to include New England and the middle Atlantic states, with headquarters in New York; southern, including the southeastern states with headquarters in Washington; middle western, including the central states with headquarters probably in Butte, Mont.; and the western zone, comprising the Pacific coast and the south-west with headquarters in Seattle or Portland.

Other matters to be taken up will include plans to organize the women of the country by states and for the financing of the Democratic presidential campaign next year. The committee will not consider candidates.

Income Tax Laws Must Be Obeyed Is U. S. Warning

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Persons desiring to leave the United States were warned today by the bureau of internal revenue that they must comply with the income tax laws before they would be permitted to depart.

Aliens must satisfy all income tax obligations up to and including the month preceding their departure. Citizens must have paid all installments of the tax due up to the time of their sailing and have made arrangements for the payment of future installments as they fall due.

All Revolutionists In Mexico Under Villa Banner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Information that all the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, with the exception of Felix Diaz, have accepted Francisco Villa as their chief and placed at his disposal their men, munitions and money, has reached Washington through a Villa courier who left the revolutionary headquarters in Durango about two weeks ago.

The various chieftains are said to have approved formally the plan of Villa to govern territory under their control by a junta de gobernacion.

UNIONS ARE IN DISPUTE

Four Railroad Brother- hoods and 14 Others Contend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Dispute has arisen between the four railroad brotherhoods and the 14 other unions of railroad employes as to representation in the industrial conference called by President Wilson for October 6.

The president instructed Director General Hines to have the railroad unions represented by four men and Mr. Hines transmitted the instructions to all the unions. The four brotherhoods appointed the four men without regard to the employees. Protest soon was forthcoming from the shop, maintenance of way, clerk and other unions that they should be allowed to participate in the selection of the representatives, but the question has not been settled.

The four brotherhoods were said today to have based their action on the fact of the appointment of other delegates to the conference of the American Federation of Labor with which the 14 railroad unions are affiliated.

KNOX ASKS FOR INFORMATION

Secretary Daniels Cables In- quiry to Admiral Andrews In Adriatic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A resolution by Senator Lodge, also adopted without discussion, asked the state department whether marines had been sent to Europe to aid in carrying out provisions of the German peace treaty for a plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein.

The Knox resolution incorporated The Associated Press dispatches reporting the incident at Trau.

Secretary Daniels said today the navy department had no information regarding the landing at Trau. Press reports some days ago, that marines had been sent to Fiume, prompted Mr. Daniels to cable an inquiry to Rear Admiral Andrews commanding American naval forces in the Adriatic, but no reply has been received.

Reports today that American marines had been landed on the Dalmatian coast resulted in the dispatch of a second cablegram to the admiral, asking for a complete report immediately. While Admiral Andrews has authority under "exceptional circumstances" to use his forces as he may see fit, Mr. Daniels said the secretary was inclined to doubt that American marines had been sent ashore.

GROCERY PRICES LOWER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Prices of groceries quoted in the semi-weekly lists issued by the "fair price" committee here are fifteen per cent lower today than they were the first of the year, while prices of meats have declined from eight to ten per cent. Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, announced today.

Little Change in Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—The strike situation in the Pittsburgh district today showed little change. Employers continue to report that men are returning to work daily and production is on the increase. Union leaders declare that the walkout is becoming more effective with additional men joining the strike each day.

ITALIAN PREMIER DECIDES

Peace Conference Will Not Permit Italy to Annex Fiume.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 25.—Tommaso Tittoni, foreign minister, declared during the meeting of the crown council today that the peace conference would not permit Italy to annex Fiume because such action would authorize the Czech-Slovaks to occupy Teschen; the Jugo-Slavs to move forces into Klagenfurt; the Greeks to claim Thrace and the Rumanians to annex Banat.

ROME, Wednesday, Sept. 24.—In a proclamation issued by Gabriele d'Annunzio to the people of Fiume declared: "The fate of the Adriatic must be decided only by Italians. Any other races would be intruders. We refuse to allow them to prevail."

A message from Fiume states that an American author, Henry Fox, has arrived there and offered his services to d'Annunzio. It also is declared that an American naval officer had volunteered to help d'Annunzio defend the city.

MURDERER UNDER ARREST FOR KILLING A GERMAN STUDENT

NAPLES, Wednesday, Sept. 24.—The police authorities here now declare that the man arrested in Naples September 16 in connection with the alleged murder of a supposed American girl named Miss Ellis was really detained on a charge of having killed Paul Gerlie, a German student, in Geneva, February 19, after having robbed the victim of 20,000 francs, and that Miss Ellis never existed.

The man under arrest is Marcel Hercau Luxembourg, 39 years old.

A dispatch from Naples, September 16, said the arrest of Luxembourg had developed an alleged murder case in which an American girl was the victim. The police asserted that the prisoner confessed that in 1909 he eloped with a Miss Ellis, an American girl, then living in Geneva and that shortly afterwards he murdered her.

Strike Conditions Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Conditions in the steel strike here remained virtually unchanged.

The usual conflicting claims were made by the opposing leaders, but all definite news indicates no important change in conditions.

The management of the Illinois Steel company announced that they had 4000 men at work, most of whom they asserted were returned strikers. On the other hand the strike leaders offered figures as proof that the strike was 100 per cent effective at several points, 90 per cent at Hammond, 95 at Gary and 98 at Indiana Harbor.

GARY TO ATTEND CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, has wired his acceptance of President Wilson's invitation to participate in the industrial conference here October 6.

CUMMINS ASSAILS WILSON

Declares United States Has Not a Friend in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—When President Wilson ended his work at the Paris peace conference, "the United States had not a friend in Europe, Asia or Africa, and our brilliant service in the war was almost forgotten in the storm of protests which followed him as he sailed for home," Senator Cummins, Republican, Iowa, declared today in an address in the senate attacking the league of nations covenant.

"The only thing the president brought with him which was joyfully received in America by multitudes of good people," Senator Cummins said, "was a covenant for a league of nations and this was received only before those people had made inquiry and who believed that the league would bring peace to a war-weary world and would maintain it in all the years to come. Gradually they are understanding that there are some provisions in the covenant which must inevitably provoke war."

Deplores Charge of Political Designs.

Senator Cummins deplored the attempt of some senators to charge other senators with opposing the treaty to accomplish their political designs, as well as efforts of the latter group to make it appear that those supporting the president were indifferent, if not hostile, toward the vital concerns of their own country.

Senator Cummins contended that when the war was ended, "our exit should have been as speedy and complete as possible." This did not mean, however, he said, that the United States should have abandoned its allies or have made a separate peace with Germany, "but it does mean that it was not our duty to associate ourselves with foreign powers in reforming the map of the world and in agreeing to maintain it as the victors had made it."

Condemns Shantung Agreement.
Condemning the disposition of Shantung, Senator Cummins said he wanted to relieve the American republic "from the eternal odium of the Shantung crime," and "from the disgrace of passing over Thrace to Bulgaria." There would be many Shantungs, he said, and if the principal associated powers worked in harmony it would mean complete arbitrary power in control of the world. As much as he disliked the wrong done to China he would object to the principles previously announced and vote against the committee amendment awarding the province to China.

"The man who attempts to preach the doctrine that peace with Germany, with or without the league of nations, means peace for the world in the relations of men with men or producing, selling and buying according to ancient customs, inflicts incalculable injury on the public."

"If America," he said, "is shackled to the proposed league of nations just as it is written she will go blindly and blunderingly into the future, incapable of guiding her own people safely through these dark and difficult days."

OPPOSING THE ITALIANS.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A Rome dispatch quotes the Epoca as stating that Italian regulars and Jugo-Slav volunteers have taken up positions dominating Monte Nevoso, about twenty miles north of Fiume, and are guarding the Regina basin and the San Pietro-Fiume railway.

The same dispatch says the Italian commander at Fiume has taken the military precautions made necessary by this circumstance.

FRANCE COUNTS ON U. S.

Clemenceau Confident Treaty Will Be Adopt- ed by America.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Premier Clemenceau's remarkable address in the chamber of deputies yesterday, in which he asked for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, was made on his seventy-eighth birthday. If there was an impression that his words on the previous day during his colloquy with M. Barthou were a slight on America, the way he spoke of the "admirable impetuosity" with which America flung men into the battle-field, showed that no slight was intended.

Applause rang through the chamber when the premier said:

"Would you know my complete thoughts? Should there be no written treaty, I would count on America all the same. I can say we are finally counting on the adoption of the treaty over there."

"I have seen young Americans at the front," he continued, "and not one of them, whether his origin was German, Italian, or Pole, wavered in the fight. When asked why they were fighting they replied: 'For liberty'."

The premier recited how at one crisis the powers had decided whether to defend Calais or Paris.

"A few days later," he continued, "Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain asked me what I had decided. I replied: 'France made Paris. Paris made France. I would burn Paris to save France.'"

Speech Full of Good Sense.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—(Havas).—Commenting on Premier Clemenceau's speech in the chamber of deputies, newspapers here generally remark the address was a clear presentation of the situation, full of good sense and capable of giving the French confidence in the destinies of France, in inducing them to place the public welfare above all in order to gain the maximum benefits of the treaty.

Several newspapers note that M. Clemenceau gave an impression of extreme fatigue and spoke in poor form from an oratorical point of view. Others observe that the problem raised Wednesday by M. Barthou, who asked what the position of France might be if the United States should not ratify the peace treaty, was not solved by the premier's address.

GERMANS SAIL FOR HOME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—More than 1500 enemy aliens, the majority of Germans who were interned in this country during the war, sailed for Rotterdam today on the transport Poonahontas.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Sept. 25.—The shipping strike, which has interfered seriously with marine activities out of Chilean ports, has been settled by arbitration.

DANIELS TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Daniels was asked in a resolution by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, adopted today by the senate, to report whether American marines were landed at Trau, Dalmatia, to compel its evacuation by Italian forces, as reported in press dispatches from Copenhagen and Paris.

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